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STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER YANG, RYAN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	

DATE MAILED: 07/09/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/864,268

Applicant(s)

SUDO ET AL.

Examiner

Ryan R Yang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/14/2004 has been entered.
2. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 6/14/2004. This action is non-final.
3. Claims 1-33 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 11, 12, 22, 23 and 33 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 6/14/2004, claims 1, 11, 12 and 22-33 were amended.
4. This application claims foreign priority dated 12/22/2000.
5. The present title of the invention is "Event-for-change oriented information display method and information processing system using the same method" as filed originally.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 1–4, 10, 12-15, 21, 23-26 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Duke (6,407,749).

As per claim 1, Duke discloses an information display method comprising:
displaying information in a predetermined display area (Figure 2A- 23 is a predetermined display area);

detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 3 40 “step 40 then determines, according to the state of an alternating software zoom toggle, whether viewport 28 will zoom out by zoom-out factor 14 or zoom in by zoom-in factor 15”, column 5, line 11-14); and

displaying the information by changing an attribute of a portion of the displayed information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 2A- 24 is the information and the size is the attribute).

7. As per claim 2, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is a display size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information (Figure 2A and Figure 3 40 where everything within view-port 28 is either zoomed in or zoomed out).

8. As per claim 3, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of claim 2, supra, and further discloses wherein the display size or the pitch defined as the attribute is scaled down smaller than in a normal display state for displaying the information in the predetermined display area (Figure 2A and Figure 3 40 where everything within viewport 28 is either **zoomed in** or zoomed out according to scale).

9. As per claim 4, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is displayed in a way that changes the attribute in a direction of changing the display block (Figure 2B 24 where the size changes in the direction of changing the display block).

10. As per claim 10, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is text information, and the structuring elements are characters of the text information (Figure 2A 24 wherein the structuring elements are characters of the text information).

11. As per claim 12, Duke discloses an information processing system comprising:
a display control unit displaying processing target information in a predetermined display area (Figure 1 16 for display control and Figure 2A 23 for display area);
a detection unit detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 3 40 "step 40 then determines, according to the state of an alternating software zoom toggle, whether viewport 28 will zoom out by zoom-out factor 14 or zoom in by zoom-in factor 15", column 5, line 11-14);
and

a display information control unit controlling the information displayed in the display area by changing an attribute of a portion of the displayed information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 2A 28).

12. As per claim 13, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is a display

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size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information (Figure 2A and Figure 3 40 where everything within viewport 28 is either zoomed in or zoomed out).

13. As per claim 14, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 13, supra, and further discloses said display information control unit scales down the display size or the pitch defined as the attribute smaller than in a normal display state for displaying the information in the predetermined display area (Figure 2A and Figure 3 40 where everything within viewport 28 is either **zoomed in** or zoomed out according to scale).

14. As per claim 15, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses said display information control unit gets the information displayed in a way that changes the attribute in a direction of changing the display block (Figure 2B 24 where the size changes in the direction of changing the display block).

15. As per claim 21, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is text information, and the structuring elements are characters of the text information (Figure 2A 24 wherein the structuring elements are characters of the text information).

16. As per claim 23, Duke discloses a storage medium readable by a machine (Figure 1 11), tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method steps comprising:

displaying information in a predetermined display area (Figure 2A 23);

detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 3 40 “step 40 then determines, according to the state of an alternating software zoom toggle, whether viewport 28 will zoom out by zoom-out factor 14 or zoom in by zoom-in factor 15”, column 5, line 11-14); and

displaying the information by changing an attribute of a portion of the information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 2A 28).

17. As per claim 24, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is a display size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information (Figure 2A and Figure 3 40 where everything within viewport 28 is either zoomed in or zoomed out).

18. As per claim 25, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 24, supra, and further discloses wherein the display size or the pitch defined as the attribute is scaled down smaller than in a normal display state for displaying the information in the predetermined display area (Figure 2A and Figure 3 40 where everything within viewport 28 is either **zoomed in** or zoomed out according to scale).

19. As per claim 26, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is displayed in a way that changes the attribute in a direction of changing the display block (Figure 2B 24 wherein the size changes in the direction of changing the display block).

20. As per claim 32, Duke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is text information, and the structuring elements are characters of the text information (Figure 2A 24 wherein the structuring elements are characters of the text information).

21. Claims 1-2, 4-8, 12-13, 15-19, 23-24 and 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Robertson et al. (5,339,390).

22. As per claim 1, Robertson et al., hereinafter Robertson, discloses an information display method comprising:

- displaying information in a predetermined display area (Figure 1A 10);

- detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 4 152); and

- displaying the information by changing an attribute of a portion of the information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 4 160, 162 and 164 wherein the stretching process is performed).

23. As per claim 2, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is a display size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information (Figure 4 where stretching is changing of display size of each node).

24. As per claim 4, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is

displayed in a way that changes the attribute in a direction of changing the display block (Figure 4 164 wherein the direction of stretching changes the attribute direction).

25. As per claim 5, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 2, *supra*, and further discloses the information is text information, the structuring elements are characters of the text information ("Text associated with the selected node and related nodes is also displayed in their display objects", column 10, line 66-69), and during the changing manipulation, the text information is displayed in different character sizes or at different character pitches between one or more specified lines within the display area and lines other than the specified lines, or between one or more specified columns within the display area and columns other than the specified columns, or between specified segments in the display area and a region excluding the specified segments (Figure 1A 22 and 24 since the planes are in perspective, the text are displayed in different character sizes).

26. As per claim 6, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, *supra*, and further discloses during the changing manipulation, the information is displayed in a way that sets a different attribute corresponding to a position in the display area (Figure 1A 22 and 24 since the planes are in perspective, the text are displayed in different character sizes corresponding to a position in the display area).

27. As per claim 7, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, *supra*, and further discloses during the changing manipulation, the information with the attribute changed is displayed in a part within the

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predetermined display area, and the information is displayed with a different attribute in other part within the display area (Figure 1A 20, 22 and 24 where the size changes conformed to the perspective plane).

28. As per claim 8, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses during the changing manipulation, the information with the attribute changed is displayed in the predetermined display area, and the information is displayed with a different attribute in a display area different from the former display area (Figure 1A 20, 22 and 24 where the size changes conforming to the perspective plane, and text on planes 20, 22 and 24 are different from each other).

29. As per claim 12, Robertson discloses an information processing system comprising:

- a display control unit displaying processing target information in a predetermined display area (Figure 1A 10);

- a detection unit detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 4 152); and

- a display information control unit controlling the information displayed in the display area by changing an attribute of a portion of the displayed information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 4 160, 162 and 164 wherein the stretching process is performed).

30. As per claim 13, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is a

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display size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information (Figure 4 wherein stretching is changing of display size of each of elements structuring the information).

31. As per claim 15, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses said display information control unit gets the information displayed in a way that changes the attribute in a direction of changing the display block (Figure 4 164 wherein the size changes in the direction of changing the display block).

32. As per claim 16, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 15, supra, and further discloses the information is text information, the structuring elements are characters of the text information ("Text associated with the selected node and related nodes is also displayed in their display objects", column 10, line 66-69), and

said display information control unit, during the changing manipulation, gets the text information displayed in different character sizes or at different character pitches between one or more specified lines within the display area and lines other than the specified lines, or between one or more specified columns within the display area and columns other than the specified columns, or between specified segments in the display area and a region excluding the specified segments (Figure 1A 22 and 24 since the planes are in perspective, the text are displayed in different character sized).

33. As per claim 17, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses said display information

control unit, during the changing manipulation, gets the information displayed in a way that sets a different attribute corresponding to a position in the display area (Figure 1A 22 and 24 since the planes are in perspective, the text are displayed in different character sizes corresponding to a position in the display area).

34. As per claim 18, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses said display information control unit, during the changing manipulation, gets the information with the changed attribute displayed in a part within the predetermined display area, and gets the information displayed with a different attribute in other part within the display area (Figure 1A 20, 22 and 24 where the size changes conformed to the perspective plane).

35. As per claim 19, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses said display information control unit, during the changing manipulation, gets the information with the changed attribute displayed in the predetermined display area, and gets the information displayed with a different attribute in a display area different from the former display area (Figure 1A 20, 22 and 24 where the size changes conforming to the perspective plane, and text on planes 20, 22 and 24 are different from each other).

36. As per claim 23, Robertson discloses a storage medium readable by a machine (Figure 8 310), tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method steps comprising:

displaying information in a predetermined display area (Figure 1A 10);

detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 4 152); and

displaying the information by changing an attribute of a portion of the information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 4 160, 162 and 164 wherein the stretching process is performed).

37. As per claim 24, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is a display size of each of elements structuring the information, or a pitch between the elements structuring the information (Figure 4 wherein stretching is changing of size).

38. As per claim 26, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is displayed in a way that changes the attribute in a direction of changing the display block (Figure 4 164 wherein the direction of stretching changes the attribute direction).

39. As per claim 27, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 24, supra, and further discloses wherein the information is text information, the structuring elements are characters of the text information ("Text associated with the selected node and related nodes is also displayed in their display objects", column 10, line 66-69), and

during the changing manipulation, the text information is displayed in different character sizes or at different character pitches between one or more specified lines within the display area and lines other than the specified lines, or between one or more specified columns within the display area and columns other than the specified

columns, or between specified segments in the display area and a region excluding the specified segments (Figure 1A 22 and 24 since the planes are in perspective, the text are displayed in different character sized).

40. As per claim 28, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses during the changing manipulation, the information is displayed in a way that sets a different attribute corresponding to a position in the display area (Figure 1A 22 and 24 since the planes are in perspective, the text are displayed in different character sizes corresponding to a position in the display area).

41. As per claim 29, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses during the changing manipulation, the information with the attribute changed is displayed in a part within the predetermined display area, and the information is displayed with a different attribute in other part within the display area (Figure 1A 20, 22 and 24 where the size changes conformed to the perspective plane).

42. As per claim 30, Robertson demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses during the changing manipulation, the information with the attribute changed is displayed in the predetermined display area, and the information is displayed with a different attribute in a display area different from the former display area (Figure 1A 20, 22 and 24 where the size changes conforming to the perspective plane, and text on planes 20, 22 and 24 are different from each other).

43. Claims 1, 9, 12, 20, 23 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goto et al. (5,434,591).

As per claim 1, Goto et al., hereinafter Goto, discloses an information display method comprising:

- displaying information in a predetermined display area (Figure 3 1);
- detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 3 21 Display Command Data Input & Interpret); and
- displaying the information by changing an attribute of a portion of the information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 3 22 Executing Co-Ordinate Convert and 23 Executing Dots Convert).

44. As per claim 9, Goto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is set based on a speed at which the display block is changed ("the size of a pattern is enlarged or reduced in accordance with the scrolling speed", column 9, line 56-57).

45. As per claim 12, Goto discloses an information processing system comprising:

- a display control unit (Figure 3 2) displaying processing target information in a predetermined display area (Figure 3 1);
- a detection unit detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 3 21 Display Command Data Input & Interpret); and

a display information control unit controlling the information displayed in the display area by changing an attribute of a portion of the displayed information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 3 22 Executing Co-Ordinate Convert and 23 Executing Dots Convert).

46. As per claim 20, Goto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 12, supra, and further discloses said display information control unit sets the attribute on the basis of a speed at which the display block is changed ("the size of a pattern is enlarged or reduced in accordance with the scrolling speed", column 9, line 56-57).

47. As per claim 23, Goto discloses a storage medium readable by a machine (Figure 3 3), tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method functions comprising:

displaying information in a predetermined display area (Figure 3 1);

detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the display area (Figure 3 21 Display Command Data Input & Interpret); and

displaying the information by changing an attribute of a portion of the displayed information relating to a newly displayed portion in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation (Figure 3 22 Executing Co-Ordinate Convert and 23 Executing Dots Convert).

48. As per claim 31, Goto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 23, supra, and further discloses wherein the attribute is set based

on a speed at which the display block is changed ("the size of a pattern is enlarged or reduced in accordance with the scrolling speed", column 9, line 56-57).

49. Claims 11, 22 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bricklin et al. (5,848,187).

As per claim 11, Bricklin et al., hereinafter Bricklin, discloses an information display method comprising:

selecting a range of information from processing target information (Figure 13A where "Acme Sales" is the selected information; "targeting" is the process of selecting (column 12, line 24-33));

calculating a size of the range of information (Figure 13C; "From the bounds of each stroke of the entry, the bounds of the entire entry are determined", column 12, line 49-51); and

changing an attribute of the information, when the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information is displayable within a predetermined display area, the information in the selected range is displayed within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range ("the present invention rescales the dimension of the entry so as to fit into the target cell", column 13, line 13-15; where the size is the attribute).

50. As per claim 22, Bricklin discloses an information processing system comprising:

a manipulation unit (Figure 16D) selecting a part of information from processing target information ("targeting" is the process of selecting (column 12, line 24-33));

a calculation unit calculating a size of the part of information (Figure 13C "From the bounds of each stroke of the entry, the bounds of the entire entry are determined", column 12, line 49-51); and

an attribute changing unit changing an attribute of the information, wherein said attribute changing unit, when the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information is displayable within a predetermined display area, displays the information in the selected range within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range ("the present invention rescales the dimension of the entry so as to fit into the target cell", column 13, line 13-15; where the size is the attribute).

51. As per claim 33, Shimizu discloses a storage medium readable by a machine (Since this is a computer system performing the method of manipulating data), tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method functions comprising:

selecting a range of information from processing target information (Figure 13A where "Acme Sales" is the selected information; "targeting" is the process of selecting (column 12, line 24-33)))

calculating a size of the part of information (Figure 13C; "From the bounds of each stroke of the entry, the bounds of the entire entry are determined", column 12, line 49-51); and

changing an attribute of the information, wherein when the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information is displayable within a

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predetermined display area, the information in the selected range is displayed within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range ("the present invention rescales the dimension of the entry so as to fit into the target cell", column 13, line 13-15; where the size is the attribute).

Response to Arguments

52. Applicant's arguments filed 6/14/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per claims 1, 12 and 23, applicant alleges prior art used for rejection does not disclose changing an attribute of "a portion of the information including a portion newly displayed". In reply, examiner considers a selected portion, as well as a newly displayed portion, is a portion of the whole information, therefore, the prior art still reads into the amended claims.

As per claims 11, 22 and 33, applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

53. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Inquiries

54. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Ryan Yang** whose telephone number is **(703) 308-6133**.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Michael Razavi**, can be reached at **(703) 305-4713**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:


Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 305-47000377.


Ryan Yang
June 28, 2004